





LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

S. Nicolas College and its Schools.

A

RECORD OF THIRTY YEARS' WORK

IN THE EFFORT

TO ENDOW THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

WITH A SYSTEM OF

Self-supporting Public Boarding-Schools
for the Upper, Middle, and Lower
Middle Classes.

BY

EDWARD C. LOWE, D.D.

PROVOST OF DENSTONE, CANON OF ELY, AND LATE
HEAD MASTER OF HURSTPIERPOINT.

Oxford and London:

JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1878.



INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1860, being then in charge of S. John's Middle School, Hurstpierpoint, I was applied to by my revered friend, the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, to furnish information on the subject of S. Nicolas College and its Schools, for the use of the Royal Commissioners (of whom he was one), who were then enquiring into the state of education among the poor. It subsequently appeared that these schools did not fall within the scope of that enquiry, and the information I drew up for my friend was not presented to the Commission. But when, in 1861, a public meeting was held in S. James's Hall, under the presidency of the late Lord Brougham, for the promotion of S. Nicolas College, and general interest was directed towards our Institutions, the material which I had compiled for another purpose, appeared likely to answer the enquiries that then sprang up, and with Sir John Coleridge's permission, it appeared in the form of a letter addressed to him. On the extension of the work of the college into the Midland district in 1866, a second edition, quickly followed by a third, was called for; and now, in 1878, when the letter has been for some time out of print, the fresh operations of the college, always stimulating fresh curiosity, and exciting hardly less interest, suggest a re-statement of its original design, and a record of its operations in the interval.

The form of my narrative is changed. It may no longer retain the shape of a letter addressed to the friend who has passed from among us; but the remembrance of his wise counsel and unfailing sympathy must ever to me, personally, be matter of thankful acknowledgment, as of

an invaluable boon; while on public grounds there is no less cause for pride and encouragement in the thought, that along with other foremost men of his day, a judge so distinguished and so esteemed, and a Churchman so eminent as Sir John Coleridge, should from the first rise of S. Nicolas College have discerned its necessity, and the wisdom and capability of its design. For myself, who for thirty years have found health and reasonable satisfaction in its service, I cannot but gratefully recall the venerable Judge's suggestion, made to me in the early autumn of 1848, when I, a newly-ordained priest in the parish where he lived, was talking to him of the difficulty I found in my district, from the fact that in the absence of a suitable Church school, all the farmers' sons attended a then flourishing school in the neighbourhood under dissenting direction. "Why not start one yourself," asked the Judge; "and write," he added, "to Mr. Woodard of Shoreham for information about his new scheme." We had but a few weeks before this been reading how the Curate of New Shoreham, after opening in the dining-room of his parsonage a middle-class day-school, had in August, 1848, developed this brave, but rude beginning, into a small boarding-school in an adjoining house. That boarding-school has now expanded into the proportions which it is the purpose of these pages to pourtray. The communication suggested by the Judge was made, and was the turning-point of my vocation. The following January found me, as I still am, through the goodness of Providence, a servant of Church-of-England Middle-class Education, enrolled upon the foundation of S. Nicolas College, a colleague of Nathaniel Woodard.

DENSTONE, UTTOXETER,
S. Bartholomew's Day, 1878.



S. Nicolas College and its Schools.

THE society, or as it might be called the corporation, of S. Nicolas College, comprises four large public schools, three in Sussex, and one in Staffordshire, in full operation; with large buildings, on a scale of architectural dignity and beauty which surprises those who visit them for the first time; the erection of a fifth great school is now commencing in Shropshire; and besides these, with their precincts, playgrounds, and farms, there are two allied schools for girls, one in Sussex, and one in Staffordshire, not forming part of the main confederation, but allied with it, and indirectly regulated by it. To estimate, or even to understand, the nature and bearing of these several schools, they must be considered in their relation to the common system to which they all belong, and the purpose they are founded to serve. When, in 1848, the Rev. N. Woodard, now Canon Woodard, began to consider how a remedy might be found for the many mischiefs—social, political, and religious—which his experience in a London parish had previously brought home to him, and which that ill-omened year of revolution forced upon the attention of every citizen, he convinced himself that the real way of improving the *working* class, was by raising the tone of the *employing* class; and the defective education within reach of the latter appeared to him the radical evil for which a remedy was to be sought. In a pamphlet, extensively circulated but never published, called “A Plea for the Middle Classes,” he put forward his views, and a practical scheme for carrying them out. His idea was to provide a sound education, on public school principles, for that large portion of the people who occupy

the space between the gentry and the professions on the one side, and the artizan and the labourer on the other. "The two extremes—the rich and the poor," he then wrote, "are finding means in abundance for obtaining the education best suited to each. But the middle classes are above charity on the one hand, and on the other, as a body, cannot give sufficient remuneration to secure competent teachers, when the Church withdraws her hand." His plan was to found a *society of men*, united as fellows of a college, or rather of a confederation of colleges, to build, endow, carry on and govern schools for the benefit of the various sub-divisions of the large middle class. These schools were essentially to be in connexion with the Church of England, and accordingly to be in direct relation to the bishop of the diocese in which they were established. The society, or corporation, was to co-operate to raise funds for sites and buildings in any diocese, where the Bishop was willing to act as Visitor.

In general outline he believed that a series of three large boarding-schools for about 300 boys each in a diocese, would supply a large and telling amount of education in the district. The highest school was to be on full remunerative terms, for the sons of gentlemen and others, preparatory to the Universities; the second was to offer a superior commercial education for the sons of tradesmen and farmers at a moderate cost; and the third was to meet the case of the many persons who, unwilling to send their children to National Schools, send them to very inferior day-schools in the suburbs of large towns. For these last he proposed to open schools at a very low rate, sufficient to cover the cost of the boys' board, but, if it should prove necessary, leaving the expenses of the masters' salaries, &c., to be met by the profits of the higher schools. The incomes of the several schools were to form a common fund, under the management of the college; and the proceeds, after deducting working expenses, to go to the furtherance of the society's scheme of education. Mr. Woodard further stated in his pamphlet,

that it would be on the zeal of *clergymen* that he should largely rely for carrying on his institutions, and that he was sure, as soon as the opportunity was given of working in so useful a cause, that as many clergymen would be forthcoming to labour as schoolmasters on a moderate but sufficient stipend, as there are numbers who, as curates, work on a wholly inadequate stipend. Lastly, he considered that the country might fairly be called on for voluntary contributions to provide the school-buildings, without compromising the independence of those whom he proposed to benefit; inasmuch as few, if any, public boarding-schools existed suitable to the special wants of the commercial classes; and, while abundant endowments were provided for those who could afford to educate their sons to the age of two-and-twenty, or for the labourer who sends his boys to the National School, there were none, that he knew of, where endowments were available for those who have to put their children to trade between fifteen and seventeen. How far he has succeeded in developing his scheme into action, the details I now proceed to give will enable my readers to judge.

I must first explain the framework and office of the college or managing body, as distinct from the schools under its control. A society is plainly essential to the development of such a work as Mr. Woodard had conceived, and still more to the perpetuation of it. A series of schools, established for various grades of people, with corresponding variations of system, requires, for securing anything like unity and loyalty, the existence of a definite ruling body. Experience has shewn how hereditary or elected trustees sleep or wake under their trust as the schools they represent are inactive or otherwise; while the management of a board of directors representing a proprietary has been found in numerous instances to lead to failure. A society of men professionally devoted to the cause of education, with a direct personal interest in its extension and in the success

of their system, seems at once the wise plan to adopt. It is a primary requisite to secure in the schools of every grade men superior to sordid motive or to exclusive notions of personal dignity. Such men will be the best servants of the public, but they must not be exposed to the trial of unnecessary isolation, nor must room be left for any feeling of inferiority, because one man works in a lower school than another. The several workers from their respective spheres are to be brought together in the society as members of an educating corporation, to learn in the interests of the object common to all to look beyond their own school, and to find themselves equal with their fellows in common deliberation. Outside itself such a society can render service to the public by its power to resist undue pressure, and to maintain such a standard of instruction and system of discipline, as experience shall shew to be most beneficial, with an authority unattainable under private management. At the same time, a society of men engaged in the direction of a system of education, will carry with it no appearance of that patronizing, which one social class often resents at the hands of another, and which makes tradesmen and tenantry suspicious of an honorary board of county or city notabilities, while its experience soon carries it beyond that pernicious meddling, well described as fussiness, which has been the actual ruin of many an over-managed school. It was in 1848 that Mr. Woodard propounded his views, and, having done so, he at once submitted his plans for carrying them out to the then Bishop of Chichester as diocesan. His Lordship having consented to act as Visitor, Mr. Woodard proceeded to constitute the society under the name of the Provost and Fellows of S. Nicolas College; he himself, as founder, assuming the responsibilities of Provost.

This society of Fellows has for many years been formed, and as the college Calendar shews, contains men of influence and rank both in Church and State. Besides the Fellows, there are on the Foundation a body of men called

Associates of S. Nicolas College, who have undergone a three years' training with us for a certificate, enabling them to teach as salaried masters in our schools: and furthermore, the Foundation comprises Probationary Associates, who are youths *in statu pupillari*, preparing for this certificate; Scholars, who as collegers are educated at a lower rate than ordinary pupils; and Servitors, who, though fulfilling the humbler duties of domestic servants, receive a good English education, and, by means of scholarships open to them, have opportunities of advancement in the social scale. The government of the whole rests with the Provost and Fellows, who transact their business in Chapter or College meetings.

The society is not yet incorporated under royal charter, nor by Act of Parliament; but the trust-deed of its buildings, lands, and endowments, is enrolled in Chancery, and certain funds are paid over through that Court to the Provost of S. Nicolas College, as such, for the time being. It may be as well at this point to quote from the trust-deed the object of the society, and the mode by which it is required to promote that object. It is enrolled "for the purpose of promoting and extending education among the middle classes in her Majesty's dominions, and especially among the poorer members of those classes, in the doctrines and principles of the Church now established, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the said Church; and it is intended that the operations of the said society shall be carried on by means of colleges and schools established, and to be established, in various places: no such college or school to be founded or opened without the permission of the Bishop of the diocese within which the same may be situate; the education in such colleges and schools to be conducted by clergymen and laymen in communion with the said Church. And whereas it has been determined that such colleges or schools shall be of three distinct grades or classes—the first for the sons of clergymen and other gentlemen; the second

for the sons of substantial tradesmen, farmers, clerks, and others of similar station; and the third for the sons of petty shopkeepers, skilled mechanics, and other persons of very small means, who have at present no opportunity of procuring for their children better instruction than is given in parochial and other primary schools—and that the charges in all the schools shall be on as moderate a scale as the means of the society will allow, and particularly that the maximum charges of schools of the third class shall be so fixed, that the boys in such last-mentioned schools shall be boarded and educated for a sum very little (if at all) exceeding what it would cost their parents to provide them with food at home.”—*Extract from the Trust-deed of S. Nicolas' College, enrolled in Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery.*

The first Trustees under this deed were, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., now Marquis of Salisbury; the Right Hon. Sir J. Patteson; A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.; H. Tritton, Esq., and the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P.

The vacancy caused by the death of the revered Sir John Patteson, is filled by Sir P. Percival Heywood, Bart. The more recent death of Mr. Henry Tritton, has created a vacancy which has not yet been filled up, and for which we wonder where we shall find a successor to emulate in resolution, steadfastness, piety, and munificence, this friend and benefactor, whose name must be ever held in honourable remembrance among us.

The extension of S. Nicolas College beyond the confines of Sussex, by an invitation, in 1866, into the diocese of Lichfield, led to the maturing of the Founder's plans of general organization; and in a Letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in 1869, Provost Woodard submitted some suggestions for the permanent constitution of his society, which were subsequently embodied in the statutes delivered by him in 1873, when he established, under the Bishop of Lichfield as Visitor,

a society of Provost and Fellows in the Midland district of England. This new society is self-governing under these statutes, and independent within its own geographical limits; but it nevertheless forms part of a larger federation, which comprises both it and the original society in the south, of which Canon Woodard is Provost, and which is ready to incorporate into itself the other independent, but federally connected societies, which we hope in due course will follow one another in other quarters of the country.

The main points in the constitution of S. Nicolas College, as distinguished from the schools governed by it, were set forth by the Founder in his letter to Lord Salisbury in 1869, as follows:—

I. The establishment of large centres of education in well-chosen divisions of the country. In the first instance, *five*: one for the east, one for the west, one for the north, and one for the south, and one (the most important of all) for the Midland counties.

II. It is proposed that these five centres should each be endowed with sufficient funds to support a Provost, and twelve Senior Fellows or Canons, who shall give their whole time to carrying forward, in their several districts, the work of education.

III. To the end that the Provost and the twelve Seniors in each district may be able properly and effectually to carry on their work, they shall have associated with them twelve non-resident Seniors, who shall be elected from gentlemen in the district.

IV. The resident and non-resident Fellows shall be governed by the same rules, and have equal powers; but the non-resident members shall not in the first instance, if at all, be paid more than their personal expenses: on these twenty-five persons will devolve the guardianship of Church education within their assigned district.

V. That they shall, in the first place, labour and use their influence to supply the district to which they belong

with public boarding-schools of three grades: one for the rich; one for tradesmen, and persons of good incomes; and one for small tradesmen, and farmers, and artizans, and that large class of prospering men who are in a state of progress from the position of dependence to that of being employers of labour; and attached to the two last there will be training colleges for commercial schoolmasters. Besides this, in every large town in their district, they shall have day-schools of the very highest description, to supply the wants of those of the inhabitants who will not send their sons from home. And in all these schools it shall be understood that there is a federal relation existing between them and the centre Institution, with scholarships from school to school, up to the highest, and to the Universities. This relation to be further strengthened (*a*) by the funds of each school being applicable for a common object; (*b*) by the character and the teaching in each grade of school being similar—that is to say, a public school education and training; (*c*) by large musters from time to time of all the schools at the common centre, for religious and social objects.

VI. But besides this seniority of the Provost and twenty-four Fellows, there shall be three other grades of members:—(1.) twenty-four actual Fellows; (2.) twenty-four probationary Fellows, all engaged in the work of education, and sharing the net profits of the school; and (3.) a body of Associates, varying in number in each district; the powers and rights of each of these grades to be defined in the statutes.

Lastly, the details by which each of the districts are to be bound together in one whole will also appear in the statutes, it being sufficient to observe:—1. That, subject to as few statutes as will protect and secure the society to the objects of the trust, the collective Seniors of the five centres, in all 125 persons, will have absolute power to make bye-laws, and direct the whole affairs of the united centres; and that in all matters relating to the statutes and the conduct of the mem-

bers, the Bishop of the diocese will be both Visitor and Ordinary. This was "the rough outline" of the scheme propounded in 1869; and though made known, as the Founder then declared to Lord Salisbury, "with fear and trembling," it was found, after full submission to the wisdom of competent persons, well adapted to be the basis of the statutes under which, in 1873, the Centre Society for the Midland Counties was constituted under the name of the Provost and Fellows of the College of S. Mary and S. John of Lichfield. Under these statutes Bishop Selwyn accepted the office of Visitor; who declared at Shrewsbury, in Nov. 1877, after four years' experience, that he found himself by statute invested with full and ample powers, as Visitor and Ordinary, for the regulation and supervision of the society.

Such is the constitution of the corporation of S. Nicolas College and its Central Societies, and to this constitution the attention of persons interested in the question is specially directed, as being, far more than the management of the different schools, the characteristic and essential feature of the movement; for it is this federal bond which lifts these schools above the level of mere Diocesan, or County, or Proprietary Institutions, fixing them on broader principles, freeing them from the defects of the commercial element, which looks to a dividend as a primary consideration, and locking them sure and fast to the strong foundations of the Church of England. Great centres, complete each in itself, with endowed Fellows, resident and working, and non-resident Fellows, chiefly laymen, gentlemen of practical habits, and alive to the wants and sympathies of the people, with equal authority in the government, offer these especial advantages among others. They allow for variations in religious matters, without offence or scandal, arranging for divergence in matters of opinion to meet the wishes of the several districts, and this without any ground of complaint one against the other. On the other hand, in case of scandal or any outrage upon the faith or custom of the Church, the general body can

without noise set it right. The Seniors, by residing in different counties where the schools are at work, will greatly help by their experience and influence the schools of the lower grades, while the Provost and Residents at headquarters may be expected to give a proper tone to the religious feeling of the place, and set an example that will be felt through the allied Institutions of the district. The buildings needed for the accommodation of such a body of active Governors will indicate by their size and proportion, as may be seen at Lancing, the dignity of their work; and the marked features of hall and chapel, and large reception-rooms and class-rooms, will not only compel the attention of the country, but will breed an *esprit de corps* among their *alumni*, and teach them indirectly, but forcibly and enduringly, a due sense of the grandeur and nobility of the Church from which these homes of learning and piety have had their birth.

Such are the position and relations of the society as a college, directing a series of schools; but before entering on the details of these, I must draw attention to a very important and promising part of our foundation, which, though not directly connected with the governing body, is an essential part of the working body, and one on which our success largely depends; this is the Training Colleges for Middle Schoolmasters in our Middle and Lower Middle Schools at Hurstpierpoint, Denstone, and Ardingly. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the difficulty of finding duly-qualified men as assistants in superior schools. We suffered for a long time from this deficiency; but the Training Colleges are supplying our wants in the most satisfactory manner, and I am in duty bound to testify to the high character, the zeal, and skill, of the assistant masters in my old school, who had undergone this training; and it is with additional pleasure that I am able to record the same high testimony from the Heads of our other schools, who for years have been employing these men, to their efficiency, their high tone and

bearing, their general usefulness, and the hearty co-operation they always lend to anything that affects the welfare or credit of the society. Youths enter at the age of sixteen on a three years' course of study and probation, with a view to a certificate from the college at the end of that time, which will enable them to enter as salaried masters any school of S. Nicolas College to which they may be appointed, with the title of Associate of S. Nicolas College. At present the college undertakes to find them such employment. This department is mainly and most satisfactorily supplied from the Middle Grammar Schools. Youths entering direct, without having been previously in one of our schools, are found often very poorly prepared; and accordingly we have been obliged to fix the entrance examination at a very low standard. The minimum required is a knowledge of the Church Catechism and Scripture history, with either one Gospel in Greek, or a thorough knowledge of the Acts in the Authorized Version, the fundamental rules of arithmetic, Latin grammar, and one book of the *Æneid* with one of *Cæsar*, or an equivalent; the outlines of English history, geography, writing, and dictation. The payment here is £27 per annum, but there are exhibitions, supported at present by voluntary subscriptions, open to boys who have been two years in the society's school, which reduce expenses to £17 17s., and even less.

The final examination, on passing which the candidate is entitled to his certificate of Associate of S. Nicolas College, is as follows:—

- i. Divinity:—The Prayer Book; Palmer's Church History; one Gospel in Greek, (other than that offered at the "Entrance" Examination).
- ii. Mathematics:—Arithmetic; Euclid, Books i, ii, iii; Algebra to Quadratic Equations.
- iii. Latin:—Grammar and Parsing; three Books of the *Æneid* of Virgil, with Cicero pro lege Manilia; or two Books of the Odes of Horace, with Cicero de

Senectute ; or an equivalent quantity of a Poet and Prose author ; easy Latin Prose Composition.

Besides the above necessary subjects, the Candidate will be required to offer at least two more selected from the following, viz. :—

- (a.) Greek :—Grammar and Parsing ; one Play of Euripides, with one book of Herodotus ; or an equivalent quantity of a Poet and Prose author.
- (b.) German :—Grammar and Parsing, with the “William Tell,” or an equivalent.
- (c.) French :—Grammar and easy Composition, with three Plays of Moliere, or an equivalent.
- (d.) Geography and the History of England ; and the History of either Greece or Rome.
- (e.) Higher Mathematics, including Trigonometry.
- (f.) English Composition, with one Play of Shakespeare, and the first book of Hooker ; or an equivalent.
- (g.) Natural Science :—An Elementary knowledge of Chemistry, with either Botany, or Geology or Physics.
- (h.) Music :—The theory of Music, and Instrumental Music.
- (i.) Drawing, Writing, Precis, Book-keeping and Land Surveying.

In this “Final” Examination, a candidate who has shewn marked proficiency, may be placed in either a First or Second class, and will be regarded as having passed in Honours. Those who only satisfy the Examiners will be regarded as Passmen.

As candidates pass this examination with honour, they gain advantages of stipend on being appointed to a mastership in one of our schools ; and then have the opportunity of entering upon a prescribed course of theological study under the Chaplain preparatory to Holy Orders, should they look forward to applying to the college for titles. In the diocese of Chichester many such candidates have been or-

dained. When it is remembered that the foundation scholars of our Grammar Schools are likely to supply a succession of candidates for an Associate's certificate, and when the very small sum is considered which a scholar has to pay, and the cheapness of an Associate's course, it is clear that this arrangement opens remarkable facilities for advancement to persons who would otherwise, humanly speaking, have no such opportunity before them. Many instances have occurred, where, through the means of the Training School, men have been able to enter the Universities, and thence to return as Graduates to our schools with an efficiency and experience as teachers, which renders them far more useful than the ordinary Graduate, who has all his experience as a schoolmaster to learn after he has accepted a form.

I may now go on to give some account of the four schools which are in operation. The three in Sussex form the *cadre*, so to say, from which the educational group of the southern district will be completed. The fourth, in Staffordshire, is the nucleus out of which we look to see the Midland system develope. The Sussex Schools are, (1.) a purely Grammar School at Lancing, near Shoreham, for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen; (2.) a Middle School at Hurstpierpoint; and (3.) the Lower Middle School at Ardingly. It is the system and relationship established among these, which other centres will seek to reproduce; so that a description of them will inform the reader what to look for in the new districts into which S. Nicolas College shall extend its operations. One first grade school for the sons of the wealthy connected with the great central home of each district society will suffice probably for the wants of this class. The profits of such a school will principally maintain the officials who will reside there, but whose business it will be to supervise and extend their schools of lower degree. A great centre of this kind will be the mustering-ground, on occasions, of the boys of the other schools, and in other indirect ways

the one upper school will diffuse many benefits, and furnish many means of assistance and elevation to the lower, but not financially *dependent* institutions. Each, as a public school, is self-supporting, "baldly and nakedly self-supporting" it may be, but in no sense a charity school. And when we call our lower schools, equally with the highest, Public Schools, we mean that all of them are, (1.) in connexion with the National Church; (2.) in all, the education given rests on the basis of grammar; (3.) provision is made in all of them for bringing numbers together, and thereby supplying to the boys that stimulus of emulation, that *esprit de corps*, independence, considerateness and manly modesty, which are especially characteristic of public school training; (4.) discipline is upheld in them all on the principle of leaving boys out of school largely to their own self-government, relying on their sense of duty, responsibility, and feeling of honour, rather than on the surveillance of masters to support virtue and to suppress vice; (5.) they are all presided over, and mainly conducted by clergymen. Our experience of thirty years goes to shew that we have not been mistaken in believing that the clergy of the Established Church are instructors entirely relied on by the country; and that if the opportunity be opened to them, the middle class will as fully appreciate tuition at the hands of the clergy as do the upper class, who, with hardly an exception, place their sons under such charge, and as do the lower, who naturally look to the incumbent's superintendence of the National school. If tradition has established in England the propriety of clergymen being the schoolmasters for the higher classes, the advantages obtained among them by this system are not less needed in a middle school. I believe it is of extreme importance in any boarding-school, and all the more important as the social grade of the school descends, that its management should be in the hands of gentlemen, from whom the place should take its tone. This is desirable on no vulgar and false ground of inculcating artificial man-

ners, or teaching plain-born boys to be other than plain-bred men. But where numbers congregate, and a tone is rapidly created, it is essential that that tone should be characterized by honour, manliness, and generosity. It is the man of liberal education who most appreciates these qualities, and to whom the public looks for the example of them. For the most part it will be clergymen only, who, having had the advantage of this liberal education, will be ready to trade with it to no higher advantage than the subsistence that a middle school on its low terms can offer.

To return now to the Southern Centre School at Lancing. It must be the eye-witness of the noble buildings at Lancing, and not the reader of a description of them, who will understand from them the breadth and reach of the Founder's patriotism, and sagacity, the confidence of his faith, and the magnificence of his conceptions. The present stately college on the hill overlooking the estuary and valley of the Adur, with Beachy Head to the east, and the expanse of the English Channel to the south, is the wonderful outgrowth of the small school opened in Shoreham on August 1, 1848, in several hired houses, whose builders had erected them utterly unsuspecting of the scholastic purposes they would one day have to subserve. The removal from Shoreham to Lancing was made in August, 1857, a fine property of about 230 acres having been purchased in 1853, and vested in the hands of the trustees. On March 21, 1854, the first stone of the new college was laid by the Founder, and in 1855, the cornerstone of the Great Hall was laid by the late Sir John Patteson. The buildings already completed have involved a large outlay, and include the Head and Second Masters' houses, school-rooms, dormitories, upper and under hall, and ante-hall, (which are chambers of magnificent dimension,) studies, kitchens, gymnasium, and a library already well furnished with books by the bequests of J. M. Neale, and others. This library will, it is hoped, under college regulations, serve with advantage for use in the diocese. The

crypt of the future chapel is already finished and in use, itself a beautiful specimen of architecture, built by Mr. R. H. Carpenter. The chapel above it, of something like the proportions of the choir of Ely, is advancing with a steady progress, that foreshadows the ultimate completion of even so bold and arduous an attempt. The school is chiefly preparatory to the Universities, and a report of its work would not materially differ from that of any of the other great schools of the country. The school dues with other fees are fifty-seven guineas per annum, or eighty-five guineas in the Head Master's house. There are four open exhibitions annually competed for in July; and several scholarships, chiefly in the nomination of benefactors or their heirs. One is open to candidates from the Middle School at Hurstpierpoint, which school again in its turn opens a scholarship to the competition of boys in the Lower Middle School at Ardingly. This is one only of many methods in which the membership of the whole body is manifested and maintained, and by which class distinctions are modified and made subordinate to merit.

While the young shoot, that was destined when transplanted to Lancing to grow into a great and beautiful tree of the forest, was struggling for existence at Shoreham amid a strange complication of adverse circumstances, undaunted by such difficulties, Canon Woodard had begun without loss of time his second or middle school, as early as August, 1849. This, too, had its beginning in a small cottage in Shoreham; when, in the January of 1850, it moved to the foot of the northern side of the Downs, and occupied the "Mansion House," in the village of Hurstpierpoint, and soon spread down the little street, absorbing house and cottage as they became available, it seemed by contrast with the cabin it had left to be installed in a line of palaces. Very shortly after our arrival in Hurstpierpoint, a site was procured, and by the aid of friends, conspicuous among whom were Bishop Gilbert of Chichester and Archdeacon Hare,

a fine building was erected with accommodation for 300 boarders, with masters and servants.

The first stone was laid in June, 1851, by the Bishop of the diocese. Two years after, the school moved into the new College of S. John before the Latin Gate, the first local habitation of its own which the Society of S. Nicolas may be said to have possessed. A solemn and stately ceremonial marked the inauguration of the new buildings, after a sermon by Bishop Thirlwall, and it is with reverent satisfaction that I recall the circumstance that Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, by whom I had been ordained, and with whose full concurrence I had left his diocese for that of Chichester, in great feebleness of body, made the unwonted effort of a journey, and endured the fatigue of a protracted public ceremony. Though the architect, the late Mr. Carpenter, had exercised the severest self-control to build with a stern economy and simplicity, so far as was consistent with permanence and dignity, nearly £40,000 were expended on this fabric. Subsequent fittings, and the noble chapel that has since arisen, and the Head Master's house, must have added some £15,000 to the original outlay; and building at that date, it must be remembered, was much cheaper than it has since become. This college marks an epoch in the history of our national education: it has been the scene of the first attempt to ascertain if a public school could be given to the middle classes, at a price within their means, could be made acceptable to them, and be itself self-supporting. The problem was solved happily and satisfactorily, when the College, designed for 300 boys, was filled by nearly 340; after which sprang up the various middle schools in the country, on their several special lines, which have now made the name of such institutions so familiar. It is a labour of love to speak of the buildings of S. John's Hurstpierpoint, which I watched from the turning of the first sod.

S. John's College, the first we built, as I have said, bears upon its front the characteristic features of its Founder's

mind. He had recognised from the first the importance of noble and well-proportioned buildings as places of education in the influence they exercise on the young mind. He was building in the country of William of Wykeham, and of Henry VI.; and his first school should therefore respect the traditions of the land, and be an impressive structure. It should be remembered that the proportions and dignity of the Winchester and Eton Colleges were decided on when the Founders little thought that they would develop into splendid seminaries for the sons of our aristocracy and gentry. Their architecture was an essential element in the work their Founders hoped to achieve. The principle is based on human nature, and is true for all time. Wykeham built Winchester for seventy poor boys; Wordsworth records the influence of architecture as he first saw it in Cambridge:—

“Majestic edifices should not want
A corresponding dignity within;”

and John Stuart Mill, utilitarian as he is deemed, remarked, “nothing contributes more to nourish elevation of sentiment in a people, than the large and free character of their habitations. The middle-age architects, so unlike the mean and cramped externals of English middle-class life, gave the sentiment of a larger and freer existence.”

The dining-hall, with fine open-timbered roof, is 78 feet by 32; the choir of the chapel, which only is built as yet, is 124 feet long by 37; its walls 32 feet to the plate, and 72 to the pitch-board; upper and lower schoolrooms are each more than 70 feet long; there are besides, a series of classrooms, and two libraries; the dormitories, lavatories, and offices, are on a proportionate scale; and the whole building, which includes two quadrangles, with an annexe at the south-east for the Head Master's house, and another at the north-west for the kitchen, is surrounded by cloisters, affording shelter and space for recreation in wet weather. The College is surrounded by twenty-four acres of its own land, the larger

portion of which is given up as playground; but the boys were not confined to any limits out of school. They had the range of the whole country, but might not be absent beyond specified hours, which followed one another at sufficiently close intervals to prevent the mischiefs of too long an absence. This privilege was always highly valued, and I remember it was but rarely abused, though at first such licence was distrusted by parents, who had not been accustomed to it in their own school-days. It is fair to the boys to recall the frequent testimony borne to their orderly conduct in a highly-preserved part of the country by the squires and neighbouring proprietors. Coverts adjoined the playground, which never failed to yield good sport to their owners, when October called the pheasants to account.

The terms at S. John's, when the Lower Middle School was opened, were raised; but they do not now amount in the Grammar School to £36 per annum for board and education to Sussex boys, nor to £39 for others, all minor fees included. The course of instruction comprises Divinity, English, Latin, Greek, French, and German (for the last-named subject there is a small additional charge), Arithmetic and Mathematics, Natural Science, History and Geography, Drawing, Vocal Music and Drilling, with Book-keeping and Land-surveying. The important part which the playground fills in the training of a public school-boy, is recognised by an excellent gymnasium and fives-courts, with a cricket-field of about eight acres. There are several Scholarships, reducing expenses to about £15 15s. per annum, of which the Provost and certain Benefactors, or their heirs, have the nomination. Among others, may be mentioned the representatives of the late Rev. J. Branthwaite and H. Tritton, Esq., the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Cazenove, and Mr. Loder, as well as the Scholarship to Lancing and from Ardingly, already referred to; the Selwyn Scholarship is tenable by a son of a Foreign Missionary. An endowed Scholarship, also in aid of Mis-

sionaries, in memory of the Rev. R. L. Pennell, who, after fourteen years' service as a Master in the school, died as a missionary in Zanzibar, will shortly be open.

There are also two Port Latin Exhibitions, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £16 13s. 4d. each, given after examination, to which any boy not less than sixteen years and six months in age is admissible, who has been in the school three years. These Exhibitions can be held after a boy has left school.

In speaking of the school-work at S. John's, I speak of it as I remember it. Change and improvements, and a higher standard, cannot fail to have occurred with the lapse of years and with new and growing experience; but as regards the general course of subjects taught, and the system of discipline maintained, I do not think I shall be seriously misleading my reader as to the present management of the school, if writing in the past tense I describe from my own recollections the interior condition of the school ten or twelve years ago.

For purposes of instruction the school was divided into five principal departments, each presided over by the master of the department, with assistants in subordination to him. These departments were, Divinity; Grammar, including Latin, Greek, and English; Mathematics; History and Geography; Modern Languages. Under this arrangement every boy was placed under each department according to his special merits; but position in grammar determined a boy's rank in the school. Every sixth-form fellow in grammar was officially a prefect; at the same time a sixth-form boy in another department might be made prefect, if approved. In divinity, there were eleven classes; in grammar, there were nine in the upper school, and six in the lower school; in mathematics, fourteen; in history and geography, fourteen; and in French, fourteen. For this work we had the head master, chaplain, lower master, three other masters of departments, with two assistant masters, who were graduates, and ten associates, as well as the service of the probationary

associates from the training school, each of whom was liable for an hour's teaching in the day, if necessary. In Latin, the sixth form was reading Horace, Livy, Cicero, Virgil, and writing Latin prose, but not verse. In Greek, Homer, Sophocles, and Thucydides, with prose writing, formed the work. In English, Shakespeare was a regular class-book of the sixth form; while parts of Bacon, Spenser, and Pope came in their turn. Scott occupied a permanent place in the middle of the school.

Mathematics formed a prominent part of instruction. The work done at that time by the forty boys who constituted the sixth form in the mathematical school included the whole of arithmetic and algebra; six books of Euclid and trigonometry; while twelve of the number were working at conic sections both geometrical and analytical.

In the history and geography school thorough knowledge of English history and British geography was the first aim; after this, elementary ancient history, in the third and fourth forms; while in the fifth and sixth, a larger English history was used, and fuller histories of Greece and Rome: geography followed on a similarly progressive plan.

French, taught by English masters, was learned accurately, so far as the grammar and construction of the language went. Conversation, accent, and the less formal style of composition were left to foreign residence to impart. But the teaching which the boys got, enabled them to deal in the upper forms with the higher works of French literature without much difficulty.

German was an extra, and was taught by a foreigner. Boys who learned neither Greek nor German attended classes in drawing, book-keeping, precis writing, and dictation.

Vocal music was systematically taught in theory and practice; and the best voices formed an unpaid choir in chapel. Boys who had reached the fifth form in grammar, and had by that time developed no musical capacity worth further cultivation, formed classes in which courses of natural phi-

losophy were followed. Every year two Examiners, representing Oxford and Cambridge, came down and examined the fifth and sixth forms, numbering together about fifty boys. The examination lasted a week, and was conducted on paper from printed questions, and also *viva voce*; and a detailed report was sent in to the Provost by the Examiners.

I ought to say a few words on the religious education of the boys.

There were the eleven divinity classes, which were arranged with reference to the Confirmation which the Bishop held annually for the school. Boys who had been confirmed and were in the sixth form of any department came to me. The boys who were candidates for the next confirmation attended the chaplain; the rest, according to age, were divided among other masters. The instruction given was in the Gospels, the Acts, the historical books of the Old Testament, the Church Catechism, the three Creeds, the Sermon on the Mount, and the English Primer compiled for this school. The boys attended daily prayers in chapel, which in the evening were choral; and on Sundays and other holydays a sermon was preached to them. There was weekly Sunday Communion and on Saints' Days.

It is the chaplain's duty in private to endeavour to bring the boys to a sense of the personal obligation they are under to fear and love God, and by warning and encouragement to help them through the trials of youth. No one is better able, as no one is more justly bound, than myself, to bear witness to the benefits resulting from the tact and zeal of our chaplains. The highly honourable and manly tone among the boys, and their uniform readiness to submit to discipline, which made the management of the school comparatively easy, were largely referable to the high sense of duty which it was the chaplain's effort to impress on them. The beneficial effect also on the schools of the annual confirmation which the Bishop holds was very marked. It is no slight ingredient of good to have in this way, during a

great part of the year, a large body of boys, and those too of an age likely otherwise to be least careful, brought under grave and chastening influences either by the thought of the responsible step they are about to take, or the recollection of it as recently passed. That the Bishop had adopted this plan was by no means the least important of the many benefits we owed to him.

So much has been said about the system of Confession practised in our schools, that it is time in plain words to put on record a protest against the mis-statements that are persistently made. The lawfulness of confession on occasions of scruple and doubtfulness before Communion was, and is recognised by us as a society that seeks neither to go beyond nor below the law of the Book of Common Prayer. The suspicion that might arise of undue influence over youthful minds, we have endeavoured to guard against by the following restriction, self-imposed from the very first, and only as such permissible, in view of the wider liberty allowed by the Church to her priesthood. No priest in our Society is allowed to hear boys' confessions except the Chaplain, (unless for special reasons approved by the Provost,) and his appointment is approved by the Bishop. Nor is the Chaplain at liberty to receive a boy's confession unless with his parents' knowledge and assent. Systematic confession has never been encouraged. I have known cases where a special confession has seemed to result in the grace of conversion. While on grounds of law and grace we are bound to make provision for this ordinance, we have not unfrequently, as a fact, been called upon by parents to see to their children following at school habits of confession which they have learned at home. These cases we treat as others. We adopt no special system for such; they are free to come to confession with their parents' consent, if they cannot otherwise communicate with a quiet conscience. No more inaccurate charge, I may say no more untruthful charge was ever made against us than that systematic confession is encouraged among the boys of our schools.

This theological question has somewhat led me aside from the question of our studies. It may be worth while to state here the result of my observation on the advantage of making classical learning an important part of the study of a commercial school. So far as the Latin tongue is concerned, I am satisfied that as a mental discipline in accuracy of thought, in reflection, and in the development of the logical faculty, nothing can compare with Latin. Verse-making I did not admit into the course of middle-school scholarship, but correct Latin prose composition was the standard I aimed at, and which has been found attainable. If the theoretical advantages of this study be less evident to some than to others, let me add that there is not a master I have ever worked with who has not borne testimony to the marked difference in intelligence, and vivacity, and readiness of apprehension between boys who have learned Latin, and those who have not had this mental training; and I have known a Cambridge examiner detect, by the difference of the style and quality of their mathematical papers, the boys who had not learned Latin. I presume it was a growing appreciation of this general activity of mind in their children, which had nearly relieved me from importunities formerly most urgent on the part of parents that their boys should be exempted from Latin. As a practical matter, I do not see how English spelling can ever be satisfactorily acquired in a school where Latin is not taught. Certainly its difficulties are largely aggravated by the want of any familiarity with this source of so many of its anomalies. At the same time, I am by no means sure that we schoolmasters are not responsible by our method of teaching for a proportion of the unpopularity that attaches to Latin. There is little to *show* for our teaching, (though the present system is infinitely better than none,) and our efforts often meet with a very unflattering response from our pupils. I do not know that I can do much more at present than record with regret the many cases I have found where years of labour have apparently ended in an imperfect appreciation of Latin Syntax, perhaps I might say Acci-

dence, and a life-long bewilderment to the student of Henry's First Latin Book as to who was the ancient Caius that used to build a perpetual wall.

But I should like to record my conviction that much of the disinclination for Latin, and of the bitterness in acquiring it, will disappear when masters like those of the sixteenth century are able to use it conversationally. Many boys never realize that it was once a medium of speech. If they could grasp the idea that it was ever the talk at home or in the playground, in the market or on the race-course, it would gain an interest to them it does not now possess. It was to this end that I prepared for school use a selection of Erasmus "Colloquies," and the result of using it confirmed my expectations. The classical standard, which I think may be attained in at least an Upper Middle School, where foundation Scholars and Probationary Associates may be looked to to keep up a respectable sixth form, should be one to satisfy the University Examiners for the leaving certificate.

Prizes were given once a-year on Port-Latin Day, May 6th, the college festival. Some were awarded in special cases for excellence in particular subjects, and were generally given by particular persons; those given by the college were for general goodness in all work done, and were thus open to any who could reach the required standard.

The prize-giving day was also our speech day. I had always considered that readiness and ability of public speaking is of grave importance to every citizen in a free country, especially in one which, like our own, supplies in its colonies so many openings of influence. For the same reason, I instituted in early days an annual performance of Shakespeare, and never ceased to support these plays, as a most valuable educational auxiliary.

From play to punishment is a deep descent; but the question of corporal punishment, as the reader is well aware, is a much mooted matter among the class of persons with whom we

are concerned. The necessity, and indeed the *charity*, of this mode of discipline were uniformly upheld in contradistinction to the protracted and irritating punishments which must be otherwise resorted to, and I can honestly say that among the many friends who grew up to me out of my school, some of the closest and most intimate were those whom I had had occasion to summon to the flogging-room. The extreme penalty was, however, of rare occurrence.

A Special School was provided for those youths who with sufficient means were still not intended for the learned professions, and to whom a more practical education was useful. These boys, fifteen in number at this time, paid forty-five guineas per annum. They had their own study and table; so far as their work fitted in, they attended the classes of the school, and where they needed special instruction they had the assistance of private tuition.

This school had its own class-room under the college roof; the number of pupils never exceeded sixteen, but it was found useful to have such arrangements as this department afforded for the boys who from time to time required for special causes more individual attention than could be given in large classes.

The Training School for Commercial Schoolmasters has been already described, but I avail myself of this place to draw attention to the claim which young men in this school often possess upon the charitable aid of the wealthier in prosecuting their studies.* Young men of great promise often present themselves in this school, whose early training has been so disadvantageous as to leave them little chance of competing for Scholarships in the University, though affording every reasonable expectation of their doing well in the final schools. It is a loss to society that such men, disposed either to teaching or to the ministry, should not have the advantage of University Education. We have a fund called the Associates' Fund of S. Nicolas College, out of which we make small grants occasionally in aid of those who are able

to do something for themselves, but with larger funds for this purpose we might often render infinite service to deserving youths.

There remains at Hurstpierpoint to speak of the fourth division for servitors. This has to the college its economical, and to the boys its educational advantages. There were sixteen poor boys, some the sons of gentlemen's servants, often sent here by the kindness of patrons, who during the morning were engaged in household work, such as boot-and-knife-cleaning, attending in the hall, sweeping, &c. In the afternoon and evening they had three hours' instruction in plain English subjects. Eight of these boys paid £5 per annum, and received from the college a portion of their clothing; the other eight paid £10 per annum, and succeeded, according to seniority, to vacancies at the cheaper rate, if they were twelve years of age or more.

This school, though very small in number, is of interest, as it completes the chain of institutions which link us in one way or another with every grade of society, and enable us, as far as our opportunities go, to put in the way of every one an opening for advancement. A scholarship belongs to the servitors' school at Hurstpierpoint, the winner of which goes to the cheaper boarding-school at Ardingly, of which I shall speak next; from thence he may win his way to a scholarship into the grammar-school at Hurst, and from thence again to Lancing, where if he shewed eminent talent, an exhibition and other aid would carry him to the University. I remember a gentleman applied to me to receive into the servitors' school a boy whose family was utterly ruined, but highly connected, in the hope that by availing himself of the successive chances of promotion, he might struggle back again into a social position such as his ancestors had long held. Similar cases have elsewhere come under my knowledge.

As domestic arrangements enter largely into the well-being of a school, and are especially matters of interest where a school is cheap, I may mention next the dietary. The boys

had three meals—breakfast, dinner, and tea; and the prefects and older boys had also supper.

Breakfast and tea (at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.) consisted of bread and butter, as much as could be eaten in half-an-hour, and half a pint of hot milk-and-water, or tea. The prefects had tea or coffee. Dinner at 1, consisting of meat, vegetables, bread, and beer, every day; four days the boys had pudding as well as meat. That our dietary was plentiful and healthful was evidenced by the numbers of the school, which could never have been brought to what they were, had there been anything wrong on this head.

The dormitories are large rooms in which fifty boys sleep, each occupying a separate bed, with a lavatory and a night water-closet attached to each room. They are quite open and well ventilated, and are not divided into cubicles. The master who has charge of the dormitories can communicate with the boys by a window, but this is made very large and apparent, so that it involves no idea of espionage; and discipline and order are maintained by prefects. Among other reasons for preferring the long chamber system to the divided, one is that, having had no evil traditions to eradicate, we thought it better to accustom boys in an open manly way to kneel down and say their prayers before others as a matter of course, without shame, especially in a school from which many of the boys would, on entering some of the large city houses, find themselves in the habit of sleeping in the same room with several other young men. Silence was enforced by the prefect only till the boys had said their prayers, and after that they were at liberty to talk, provided they were not noisy nor too late.

At Hurstpierpoint, you will have observed, we had now land to the amount of twenty-four acres; large buildings, representing, with furniture, an outlay of nearly £50,000; and at this time there was a staff of six clergymen and twelve laymen, two of them University men, and ten associates of our own training; six youths in the training

school, about 320 boys on the books of the grammar and special schools, and sixteen servitors, making, with servants, nearly 400 persons resident under our roof. Laborious as had been the effort to accomplish this, it was by no means all that our society had attempted, or accomplished.

The course of my narrative leads me now to speak of S. Saviour's, Ardingly, the school which in point of numbers is our largest institution, and in its design and working far the most interesting part of our operations. Here, the attempt has been made to found a great Public School for boarders, offering all the advantages of that peculiarly English system of education to the sons of the lower middle class, and others to whom adverse or straitened circumstances make a cheap school a first consideration. It seems wild to talk of such a school, where boys are charged for education, and board, and washing, no more than £15 15s. per annum in the school-house, and £18 18s. in the Head Master's. But it is at this rate that a *self-supporting* school is being worked at S. Saviour's, a fact that will give an interest to fuller details about it. It was first opened in 1858, in a house belonging to the Society in Shoreham itself, and as there was no rent to pay, the terms were then only £14 14s. per annum; but even at this rate, two years' experience settled the question whether the Church could furnish Public School education to the lower middle classes, for the temporary premises that were available were filled with 200 boys, and *the school was self-supporting*. The Head Master held a small endowment of about £45 per annum, but the rest of his salary, as well as all the other expenses of the school, were met by its own earnings. At that time the staff consisted of Head Master, chaplain, three assistant masters in Holy Orders, two lay graduates, and six junior assistants; and here we find a striking example of loyalty to the society and its system, for of this staff, three graduates had been educated at Lancing, two were ordained associates from Hurstpierpoint, and three of the juniors had been boys in S. Saviour's

itself. In 1870 the school was removed to Ardingly, where a farm of about 200 acres had some years before been purchased as a site, three miles from Hayward's Heath Station, and where in July, 1864, the corner-stone was laid by Earl Granville, at that time Lord President of the Council. These buildings, though simple in design and material, form a stately and imposing edifice, in the midst of a most attractive landscape. The very low rate of charge necessitates provision for a large number of boys, and the buildings accordingly are designed for not less than 1,000. The portions as yet completed suffice for schoolroom and dormitory accommodation for 400, but the halls and kitchens are complete for the full number of 1,000, and the chapel for this full complement of scholars will, it is hoped, be ready for use next year. Into such portion of the buildings as were then finished, the school removed in June, 1870, when the College was solemnly opened by the Bishop of Chichester, the lamented Bishop Wilberforce preaching the inaugural sermon. The dimensions of the buildings may be estimated by those of the two dining-halls, which are each 116 feet long by 30 feet wide, the upper one being 30 feet in height.

On entering these buildings, it was found desirable to raise the terms from 14 to 15 guineas per annum; but at this rate they have remained, sustaining a school, the teaching-staff of which at this date comprises a Head Master, a chaplain, four assistant masters in Holy Orders, eight lay assistants, four probationary masters, and four exhibitioners; and it is noteworthy that still, as from the first, this body is formed of gentlemen who have grown up in one or other of S. Nicolas Schools. The exhibitioners enumerated upon the teaching-staff of Ardingly, are a feature peculiar to this school. They are appointed by the Head Master at his discretion, from among the boys of the school: they give and receive instruction in school, joining their own form daily for the chief classical lesson. They are selected from those boys of promise in the upper part of the school, whose friends, having no spe-

cial occupation in view for them, are glad to avail themselves of this scheme as a probable opening in life for them, while at the same time, they are content to regard the appointment as entirely one of trial. An exhibitioner receives a gratuity from his appointment up to the completion of his fifteenth year, and a small salary on an increasing scale for the two succeeding years respectively. At the expiration of that time he has to pass the entrance examination at Hurstpierpoint, appointed for a probationary associate. On passing this, he becomes a probationary teacher at Ardingly, and two years later, on passing the final examination for an Associate of S. Nicolas College, he becomes a full assistant master. If an exhibitioner is placed in the honour-list at the entrance examination, he earns an addition to his salary, till he is of age to pass the final examination; and his rate of salary on passing this is again regulated by the class of honour which is awarded to him. This system has been working a sufficient time to test its usefulness. At the last examination, all the candidates sent up for the entrance examination obtained honours. An exhibitioner is on probation until he passes his examination, so that if the Head Master considers him in any way unsuited as a teacher, he is able to suggest that he should adopt some other calling in life. He is in this way able to obtain assistant masters in whose teaching and ability, as well as moral fitness, he has full confidence. It happens that exhibitors decide from time to time to retire before going in for examination. The Head Master holds a meeting of assistant masters every Monday, and of probationary masters every Wednesday.

The school is divided into three parts: the upper school, containing about 100 boys, consists of a sixth, fifth, and fourth form, and of the remove; the division numbers about 230 boys in nine forms; and the lower school contains about 70, for the most part little boys. The four lowest forms work only on reading, writing, dictation, history, geography, English grammar and arithmetic. Latin begins in

the form immediately above the upper first, and by the time a boy has reached the remove, the form next above the third, he knows his Latin Accidence and Syntax well, and Smith's *Principia*, Part I., can construe and parse *Principia*, Part II., and he writes exercises. In the fifth form Cæsar and Ovid are the Latin authors chiefly read; in the sixth, Virgil and Cicero. English grammar and analysis are taught throughout the school with the Latin grammar. A Divinity lesson of three-quarters of an hour before breakfast begins the day's studies. An hour a day is given to arithmetic, with an additional three-quarters twice a-week in the highest forms; the school being re-divided for arithmetic and for vocal music. In arithmetic, the highest form, in addition to a thorough familiarity with Colenso's larger arithmetic, take in the first and second books of Euclid, and work algebra as far as simple equations. French is an extra, for which there is a charge of £2 per annum, and about forty boys avail themselves of this opportunity. Instrumental music is taught at a quarterly charge of £1 and £1 10s. respectively, for piano and organ, and about thirty-five boys receive instruction.

The religious teaching and training is identical with that described at S. John's, the boys attending a shortened form of Matins daily at 9 a.m., and a full choral service at 6.30 p.m. The chaplain prepares boys for the annual Confirmation, and has constantly classes for instruction of communicants. A Servitors' school like that at Hurst exists here also, the difference being that the servitors join the regular forms in school.

The diet table adopted here was modelled on that of S. Ann's Orphan School in London, but at S. Saviour's a more liberal diet is provided than in the accompanying programme*, which nevertheless is sent to each parent when application for admission is made.

Thorough as is the instruction given, an imperfect esti-

* See Appendix, p. 57.

mate of the system of education at S. Saviour's would be formed, if the arrangements of the playground were passed over. Here, an important element of Public School training must always be looked for not in the mere excellence of games and athletic sports, but in the organization by the boys of a system which calls out their individual powers, gives reasonable self-reliance, teaches forbearance and fair play, and prepares boys for that knowledge of men and manners which in practical utility may dispute the palm with book-knowledge itself. The playground and its sports may be described as a department under the control of a Committee, of which the Head Master is Chairman. It consists of all the masters, the captain of the school, and two representatives elected by the boys from each dormitory. This Committee appoints a Finance Sub-Committee, of which the Head Master is Chairman. Each boy subscribes five shillings a-year to the playground. The Sub-Committee appoints also the officers for the management of the boys' library, the football and cricket clubs, the athletic games, the shop, and the occasional musical and dramatic entertainments. "The shop" is an important element in this arrangement; from the first it has been a source of profit, which is entirely devoted to the public interests of the boys by themselves. The cricket-field was first thought of, and when a considerable sum had been expended upon that, a swimming-bath was taken in hand. This bath, which is only a few hundred yards from the college, was excavated in a valley well sheltered by trees, which insure its privacy. It measures 140 feet by 40, is cemented throughout, and is of a depth gradually increasing from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches: a stream runs through it. The cost has been more than £340, of which about £60 only were raised by the contributions of masters and friends. The boys pay at present 5s. per annum for the use of the bathing-place, but the profits of the shop have produced the main part of this large sum. Thus a Public School of large numbers, at even the petty charge of

Ardingly, can command a superior education, elevating associations, high tone, and free intercourse with clergy and other gentlemen; and command also, at a low rate, those enjoyments and advantages of recreation and physical training, which are generally thought, as considering their often extravagance they well may be, the luxuries of the wealthy.

The boys publish a quarterly record of their "Annals." Two numbers are before me, and surprise me with the evidence they furnish of life, vigour, and energy. From this source I learn that sacred music must have reached an unusual point of excellence, as many as sixty-four different anthems having been sung in chapel during the half-year, including such music as Bach's elaborate composition in eight parts, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom." In addition to these, seventeen Evening Services, and nine Communion Services have been sung. Besides a minute record of football matches and cricket matches, the "Annals" tell of dramatic amusements in the winter, and these not only taken up by the school as a body, but offered for entertainment by the members of single dormitories.

In concluding my notice of this most interesting school, I would emphatically protest against the erroneous though widely-received impression, that the cost of maintaining our Lower Middle School is partly defrayed by Hurst and Lancing. The original idea (see p. 6), that the expense of salaries in this school would be provided out of profits in the higher, has never been adopted in practice, and is now abandoned in theory. The school is self-supporting. If it should cease to be so at present charges, these would have to be raised, as they were from 13 to 14, and again to 15 guineas. At the last-named sum the terms have remained since 1870, and there appears no ground to anticipate any further change.

To complete the report of the operations of S. Nicolas College in the south, I must touch upon our scheme for affiliating with us other schools of the district. The great advantages that, in late years, have resulted from the union

of parochial schools with the National Society, furnish reasonable grounds of expectation of similar good from the union of Church middle schools under an analogous organization. Even such schools as are carried on in only hired premises, and are not possessed of a freehold, or buildings, or any endowment, would receive importance, and gain confidence, by an alliance with a known central organization of repute. Our society would be willing to undertake yearly examinations; to consider with the manager how his operations might be enlarged, and his system improved; we should strive to supply him with competent trained assistants, and to co-operate with him, where desirable, in procuring freehold premises, by which the school may be permanently secured under trust to the Church of England. Where local effort in the cause of Church Education has secured a freehold site and buildings, advantages similar to the above might be offered; and if, in order to secure the permanently efficient working of a school, which is apt to deteriorate in isolated cases when the first generation of promoters has passed away, the managers should be willing to transfer the property to the Trustees of S. Nicolas College, then one of the local managers, to be elected by themselves, might be admitted into the governing body of the district society under its statutes. And where such a transfer of property seemed advisable, there would be cases where we should be desirous to assist the local promoters in the purchase of the site, by a grant at per cent. upon the total cost, or even, in like manner, to assist their building fund.

Something has been done in Sussex in this direction, at Ditchling, where a preparatory school called Little S. John's, is carried on under a lady, in connection with Hurstpierpoint; and at S. Leonard's, where the Warden of Winchester House, the Rev. C. L. Vaughan, conducts a preparatory school for Lancing, of which the Provost and Fellows are Visitors.

In connection, too, with S. Nicolas, Lancing, is a group

of Girls' Schools at S. Michael's, Bognor; originally established at Hove by the late Miss Rooper, and removed after her death to Bognor, by the late Lady Caroline G. Eliot, through whose munificence it passed under the control of the Provost of Lancing. It comprises three departments: (1.) The Upper School, limited to eighteen young ladies, exclusively daughters of gentlemen: the terms here are sixty guineas per annum; (2.) The Middle School, at twenty-one guineas per annum, with accomplishments at extra charges; (3.) The Industrial School, where poor girls of good character receive a plain education, and are prepared for domestic service.

This institution has its own chapel, served by a Chaplain resident in the grounds; and already a governing body is growing up in the form of an organized community, which will secure its continuance in perpetuity. The head of this organization, which is formed, as far as circumstances allow, upon the model of S. Nicolas College, is a Lady Warden, appointed by the Provost of S. Nicolas, and in her sphere exercising analogous powers to his. Under her will be a Society of Canonesses, corresponding to Fellows,—one of these Canonries is already endowed slightly, and filled; and below them again are Companions, corresponding to Associates.

During the time that all this organization was in process of formation in Sussex, applications to us were unceasing from every part of the Church at home, and from many colonial dioceses, to extend the work beyond the diocese in which Providence first planted it. For years the consolidation of the work upon the spot seemed our first duty, and we had to forego the satisfaction of aiding others, and seeing our own work expand; but in 1866 an invitation came which we felt to be a call that could not be refused. This was from Lichfield diocese, when Sir Percival Heywood, Bart., of Doveleys, offered us six acres of land, at Denstone, and £1,000 towards a school like Hurstpierpoint. When he afterwards offered to sell to us at cost price a farm of forty

acres, adjoining the site he was willing to give, and declared his readiness to support the effort to his utmost—a promise which he has redeemed with rare munificence, and at an expenditure rarer still of time, thought, anxiety, and personal labour—we were constrained to undertake the case. The then Bishop, John Lonsdale, considered our plan of operation, and consented to be Visitor of the school. He presided at a meeting at Burton, in 1867, which introduced the project to the public, not without some display of influential opposition, which, however, was so far from deterring the Bishop in his sympathy, that, in the following October, he presented himself at a county meeting in the shire-hall of Stafford in our behalf, and there delivered, in a strain of unwonted animation and warmth, his testimony in our favour, in the face of a noisy agitation,—a testimony which, affirming his confidence “that nothing would be taught in Denstone School but what the Church of England permits,” was his last public utterance, for in a few hours after that speech his true and loving spirit passed away from earth.

His successor was the noble George Augustus Selwyn, in whom our work found countenance from the first, and brave, unflinching support to the last. The stone of S. Chad’s College, Denstone, was laid in 1868; and the new buildings were inaugurated by Bishop Selwyn on July 29, 1873, who, assisted by his coadjutors, Bishop Abraham and Bishop Hobhouse, and by the Bishop of Hereford, then installed me as first Provost of the College of S. Mary and S. John of Lichfield, in federal union with the College of S. Mary and S. Nicolas of Lancing. The charitable purpose of founding Denstone School, had thus led to the larger result of the establishment of a central society for the Midland district. Canon Woodard, as Founder, prepared and delivered a body of Statutes, whereby a Provost and Fellows were constituted, under the Bishop of Lichfield as Visitor; his lordship accepted the office, and the extended organization of central societies in different parts of the country, which had hitherto been a vision, ex-

isting only on paper, became then a fact. The first Fellows, appointed with me as Provost, were: the late Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Percival Heywood, the Dean of York, Rev. H. Meynell, Rev. G. Mackarness, now Bishop of Argyll, and the Rev. E. Tower. To these we have added: J. W. Philips, Esq., of Heybridge, the Rev. Ernald Lane, the Rev. D. Edwardes, and the Rev. G. Heron. The untimely loss of the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose name and benefits will never be forgotten in these walls, will, we trust, be in measure repaired by his kinsman, the Earl Brownlow, who has lately accepted Lord Shrewsbury's vacant Fellowship, and already shewn himself emulous of his predecessor's zeal in the cause of Church Education.

The buildings at Denstone have cost upwards of £45,000. The chapel (a temporary one is in use) and the dining-hall have still to be built. The school is designed for 400, accommodation being already fitted up for half that number. The school in discipline, tone, religious habit, and course of instruction follows pretty closely the lines I have described from my recollections of Hurstpierpoint. The same combination of grammar school, special school, training school, and servitors' school is found here as there. The cost is much the same: being in grammar school 34 guineas per annum; in special school, 45 guineas; to which sum an addition of about £5 per annum, for small fees, books, and sports, ought to be found sufficient to cover the total annual cost. The training school is at 26 guineas per annum, the servitors, at 5 and 10 guineas per annum. There are scholarships here as in the south, chiefly in the nomination of special benefactors. The official nominations of the Provost are at present nearly absorbed in three scholarships, which I have thrown open for competition, tenable by a boy from each of the counties of Stafford, Derby, and Salop, who has been two years in a national or other primary Church-of-England school. By such an arrangement, I desired to make some acknowledgment to the parochial clergy of the diocese of

Lichfield for the great help they had rendered in the building of Denstone College. I have given the name of Izaak Walton to these scholarships, in commemoration of that good citizen and Churchman, a worthy of our county town of Stafford, whose life and associations remain before us in his writings, to shew how the restoration of good feeling and friendship between the middle class and the clergy, which from the first it has been our desire to promote, is only the recovery of an English tradition, familiar even in the seventeenth century to men who, in those perilous and gloomy days, were still bold enough to love the Church and King of their country. May these scholarships tend to foster like loyalty in principle, and in practice an integrity, culture, and peaceableness to all men, such as we admire in Izaak Walton.

The five years of the life of the Society of S. John and S. Mary of Lichfield have perhaps made little history, and hardly display the promptitude and despatch in undertaking fresh operations that we have seen in the growth of the successive schools in Sussex. We have done not a little, however, as a new Society, in establishing our relations to one another, and in learning the nature of our work, and the methods of accomplishing it. We have been anxiously and busily employed in the endeavour to find a site for our Midlands *Ardingly*,—and at last we have been successful. The tedium of this delay has been partially relieved by the foundation of S. Anne's Girls' School, like the Middle School of S. Michael's, Bognor. This is established: a house and about two acres of land at Abbots Bromley have been conveyed to Trustees for the purposes of a Church-of-England Middle Class School, under a governing body, of which the Provost of Denstone is head, until such time as S. Nicolas College undertakes to give it a new constitution consistent with the terms of the trust. The buildings are being now enlarged, and when finished will accommodate 100 boarders. A very beautiful chapel, suited to the wants of the school, is in hand, the choir of which is already built, and in use. The edu-

education here given prepares girls desiring it for the Cambridge certificate, and the school is examined by the Cambridge Board. Its internal affairs are managed by a Lady Sub-Warden under the Provost of Denstone, a head mistress, and efficient assistants. The general control rests with the governing body. The expense to a pupil varies, according to accomplishments learned, from 30 to 40 guineas per annum. Connected with this is an Industrial School for girls of good character preparing for domestic service. There is also an offshoot of S. Anne's, arising out of special circumstances, in the form of a small, but efficient primary day-school, carried on at S. Anne's, but distinct from the Middle School. This is for the use of those poor neighbours who desire for their children the distinct Church teaching which the School Board of the parish cannot give; and it is not without its advantage, as a dependent school within the precincts of S. Anne's, in giving an interest to the girls of the higher school in the members of the lower. Many opportunities arise for charitable acts, which thus accustom the girls to habits of benevolence and kindness. This day-school, which is called S. Mary's, is conducted by a Lady who is certificated, and thoroughly understands the National School system; and it is examined annually by the Diocesan Inspector, who has reported well of it on each occasion. There are about 50 girls upon its books; in S. Anne's, there are 45 boarders at present, 9 day scholars, and 3 industrials, making in all more than 100 children under instruction in the place.

There is one Scholarship at S. Anne's called the Selwyn Scholarship, in the gift of Mrs. Selwyn, the widow of the late Bishop of Lichfield. This reduces expenses by about £10 per annum.

It remains only to mention our prospects of having in operation, at no very distant date, a Lower Middle School for boys, resembling that at Ardingly, as Denstone resembles Hurstpierpoint.

In the course of last year, Earl Brownlow offered a site of

sixty acres upon his Ellesmere estate at a moderate price, giving at the same time a donation of £1,000. As far back as 1872, Canon Woodard had begun a fund in Manchester for this important part of our work; and having thus a nucleus for beginning, we hope without delay to proceed with a building on the new site for 500 boys. This number will be found self-supporting, even on the very low terms on which we shall carry on the school; and in so populous a district as the Midland, it is better to provide for two such schools at the outset of 500 each, than one of 1,000, as at Ardingly. The work itself is unique; and by those who know what a public school means, in its essential integrity, what can be thought of so practically benevolent to individuals, and so practically serviceable to the masses of our independent fellow-citizens, as public boarding-schools for their sons, at such terms and with such advantages as I have described? It is on carrying out this work that we are now intent, to assist which we call on all friends of Church Education to unite with us. We would ask thoughtful men, observers of society in its wider sense, and lovers of their country, to consider wherein our national defects and dangers lie, and what beneficial result we may expect from bringing the thousands of the lower middle classes under the influence of English public school tone and habit; and this under a system which combines into one membership, through different grades of schools under one head, every class of society, all growing up together with common interests and common sympathies, in the sound faith and under the tolerant influence of the Church of England.

Such community of feeling is not a matter of sentiment, but one of fact. Every boy in each school contributes, in different amounts, according to the grade of the school he belongs to, a quarterly payment to the Benefit Fund. Boys, on leaving school, can compound for life by a single payment, or continue their quarterly payments: most prefer the former. The object of the fund is to relieve former

members of our schools who, by misfortune in later life, may fall into distress, and to assist them in certain cases in the education of their families. This fund, now amounting in the south to upwards of £3,000, is administered by a committee, representing all the schools of that particular centre. Members of this club attend the meetings in common, with equal rights and voting powers, and learn to cement the bonds of union which were first formed in school-days. A Benefit Fund of the same kind exists at Denstone, and each successive school of our district will contribute to it. As soon as the Denstone Fund, formed by subscriptions of sixpence per quarter from each boy, amounts to £100, it will be invested, and a Committee of old boys formed in conjunction with certain college-officials to administer it.

The work that I have sketched represents a considerable outlay. Ten years ago, Canon Woodard stated that a quarter of a million had been spent upon it; and since then, there has been no period when heavy work has not been going forward in Sussex: Denstone College has been built; and now fresh and heavy work is before us at Ellesmere. The Founder has put the cost of establishing a centre society with its three grades of schools at £300,000, or £1,500,000 for establishing *the plant* of the work over the whole country, through the medium of the five central societies of which I have spoken. We must appeal, and hereby do appeal, to all who have the best and future interests of Church and Country at heart, to become annual subscribers to our work, in one or other of its branches. Here in the Midland district we want at once, for

1. Ellesmere Lower Middle School	.	.	£40,000
2. Denstone Completion Fund	.	.	10,000
3. Denstone Chapel Fund	.	.	10,000
4. S. Anne's Schools' Fund, for establishing in the Midland district six additional Girls' Schools	.	.	24,000
			<u>84,000</u>

When this amount has been raised, what is left for the site and building of our Central School, the head-quarters of our society, the Midland Lancing? or is one Lower Middle School for 500 boys to supply the wants of Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, when Sussex finds it necessary to build for 1,000? There is a great work to do, and there is great wealth in the district to do it with. God give to our rich men and our noble men great hearts, to desire and to do great things for Church and Country; and to those of moderate means may He give a willing mind and cheerful service; and then, through Him even greater things than these shall be accomplished.

Qui diligit Deum, diligat et fratrem suum.

Subscriptions for five years, or donations, may be paid at the Manchester and Salford Bank, S. Ann-street, Manchester, to the
Ellesmere School Building Fund,
Denstone Chapel Account, or
S. Anne's Schools' Fund;

or to the Provost, Denstone College, Uttoxeter; the Rev. H. Meynell, Denstone, Uttoxeter; the Rev. J. Peake, Vicarage, Ellesmere; or to any of the Fellows of the College, on any of the above accounts. And if this narrative should find its way into the southern district, and interest any readers there, let them know that they can render valuable and much-needed assistance by subscribing to any of the following accounts, at Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.:—

Lancing Chapel Account.

Hurst Completion Fund.

Lower Middle School (Ardingly) Fund.

Associates' Education Fund.

S. Michael's School House Account.

APPENDIX.

S. Nicolas College.

LANCING SCHOOL.

Head Master—Rev. R. E. SANDERSON, D.D., Lincoln College, Oxford.

Chaplain—Rev. EDMUND FIELD, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

Second Master—Rev. H. S. COOPER, M.A., All Souls College, Oxford.

Assistant Masters—Clergymen and Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge.

The Education is that of a CHURCH OF ENGLAND Public School, chiefly preparatory to the Universities. The Chaplain assists in the moral and religious discipline of the School.

The SCHOOL DUES are fifty-five guineas per annum.

There is an inclusive EXTRA CHARGE of two guineas each Term for the following:—Ordinary Medical Attendance, Library Subscription, Hair Cutting, Washing, Drilling, Boys' Benefit Fund (see Calendar), Chapel Building Fund, and other College Dues.

Regular Instruction is given in Natural Science, for which a fee of seven shillings each Term is charged.

In the Upper School, boys may, with the consent of the Head Master, enter the Modern class at an extra charge of ten guineas per annum; or receive Private Tuition at an extra charge of two guineas each Term.

The SCHOOL DUES and EXTRA CHARGE are paid each Term *in advance*, on or before January 14th, April 16th, and September 10th, to the "Lancing Scholars' Account," at MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWEELS and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

ENTRANCE FEE, three guineas, to be paid on putting down the boy's name.

The SCHOOL HOUSE Dormitories are each under the Charge of a Master, with a general Matron.

Boys are received into the Head Master's House at eighty-five guineas per annum, and into the Second Master's House at seventy-five guineas per annum. This includes "School Dues," but not the "Extra Charge," as above.

The following are Extras, but optional:—

Drawing . . .	£4	4	0	per annum.
Instrumental Music . . .	8	8	0	"
Use of Laboratory . . .	6	6	0	"

A Term's Notice, given in writing, or payment of the "School Dues" for a Term, is required before the removal of a boy.

Four Open Exhibitions, particulars of which are previously advertised, are offered for Competition annually in July.

There are three Vacations in the year, viz., of two weeks from about the 8th of April; of seven weeks from about the 25th of July; of five weeks from about the 21st of December.

Further particulars may be obtained by reference to the "S. Nicolas

College Calendar," published and sold by Messrs. Parker and Co., 377, Strand; to the Rev. PROVOST WOODARD, Henfield, near Hurstpierpoint; or to the Rev. DR. SANDERSON, Lancing College, near Shoreham.

N.B.—New Shoreham Station on the L. B. & S. C. Railway is the one used by the College, from which it is distant less than two miles.

S. John's College, Hurstpierpoint,

TWO MILES FROM THE HASSOCK'S GATE STATION, ON THE LONDON
AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY,

(In connection with S. Nicolas College, Lancing,)

Is a Public School for the Sons of Professional Men, of Farmers, and of Upper Class Tradesmen.

In the Lower Department of the School there is a uniform course of instruction in elementary subjects; but in the Upper School there are two distinct courses:

- I. A thorough Commercial Education for those who are going into Trade or Commerce.
- II. For persons intended for our English Universities, or any of the learned Professions, a Classical and Mathematical Education.

The Instruction covered by the "School Dues" embraces

English.	Natural Science.
Latin.	Book-keeping.
French.	Land Surveying.
Arithmetic.	Drawing (freehand and mechanical).
Mathematics.	Vocal Music.
Drilling.	

In No. I. course German, in No. II. Greek, may be added at an extra charge of 14s. per term. These extras arise from the necessity of keeping two different classes of Masters, so as to teach the subjects in each Department thoroughly. It will be observed that in Department No. II. the cost of the Education to a Professional man, is, when the extras are added, much under the usual cost at Public Schools.

Terminal School Dues, covering Instruction, Board, and Washing:—

In the General School	.	.	.	.	£11	11	0
Or for Sussex Boys	.	.	.	.	10	10	0
Scholars	.	.	.	.	7	0	0
Head Master's House	.	.	.	.	15	15	0
Second Master's House	.	.	.	.	13	6	0

There is a Training School for Schoolmasters attached to S. John's College, and a Servitors' School, of each of which particulars will be sent on application.

W. AWDRY, M.A., *Head Master.*

Head Master.

The Rev. WILLIAM AWDRY, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Chaplain.

The Rev. J. SPENCER BARTLETT, M.A., Durham.

Second Master.

The Rev. G. O. L. THOMSON, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Exeter College, Oxford.

Assistant Masters.

Mathematical Tutor—J. H. WALKER, Esq., B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge.

Modern Languages—The Rev. GEORGE WILLES, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Christ Church, Oxford.

History and Geography—The Rev. G. O. L. THOMSON, M.A., late Exhibitioner of Exeter College, Oxford.

Natural Science—J. H. WALKER, Esq., B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge.

The Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE BENNETT, B.C.L., late Scholar of S. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Mr. JOHN DAYSON, Associate of S. Nicolas College.

Mr. W. PRATT.

Mr. J. H. EDMONDS, A.S.N.C.

Mr. H. H. CRAWLEY, A.S.N.C.

Mr. E. F. W. COOKE, A.S.N.C.

Organist and Choirmaster—Mr. ARTHUR J. SMITH.

Writing Master—Mr. W. PRATT.

Drawing Master—Mr. J. DAYSON, A.S.N.C.

Music Master—Mr. ARTHUR J. SMITH.

Fencing and Drilling Master—Mr. ALFORD.

School Secretary—Mr. WILLIAM PRATT.

The following are the Terminal charges for a boy in the ordinary School, payable in advance a week before January 25, May 9, September 14.

School Dues	£11 11 0
Ordinary Medical Attendance	} 1 1 0
Boys' Benefit Fund	
Boys' Library	
Lancing Chapel Building Fund	
Other College Dues	} 0 6 9
Subscriptions to School Games, 3s. 6d.	
Weekly Allowance at not less than 3d. per week }	

This covers everything except Tradesmen's Bills, Books, and Stationery.

The Entrance Fee is £1 1s., which should be paid when the boy's name is put down for admission.

A Term's notice or a Term's Dues required before the removal of a Boy.

Extra Subjects (optional) Terminal Charges:—

German, 14s.	Pianoforte, 35s.
Greek, 14s.	Organ, 40s.
Gymnastics, 8s.	

A boy who, on coming to the School, has never learnt Latin, if thirteen years (or more) of age, may be placed in a special class in which more time is devoted to Modern Subjects, at an extra charge of two guineas per term. This covers the charge for German.

A boy is admitted at eight years old if he can then read and write fairly, and have begun arithmetic. If twelve years (or more) of age, a certificate of good conduct from his last School must be previously forwarded.

The School is amongst those invited to compete for the Scholarships of the Royal Agricultural Society, and for the Medals of the Royal Geographical Society.

HOLIDAYS.

At Christmas, about six weeks, from the third week in December.

In the Summer, about seven weeks, from the last week in July.

The remainder of the year is divided into three terms, which average 13 weeks each, the first and second terms being continuous.

Instead of holidays at Easter, leave of absence from the Speech Day early in May, to the Saturday week following is given when desired.

N.B.—Special arrangements may in some cases be made for providing for boys during the Summer and Winter Holidays at a rate of 30s. per week, if sufficient notice be given.

CLOTHING, &c.

Each Boy must be provided with

3 Pairs of Boots or Shoes.	3 Night-shirts.
1 Pair of Slippers (black leather).	6 Linen (or 4 flannel) Shirts.
2 Suits of Clothes (3 recommended).	3 Flannel Waistcoats.
Sponge and Toothbrush.	6 Pairs of Socks.
Brush and Comb (in bag).	8 Pocket-handkerchiefs.
Clothes-brush.	8 Collars (if separate from shirts).
Pocket-comb.	

At School a special cap is worn, which is supplied by the College tailor for 2s.

N.B.—All articles must be marked with initials and surname in full, and in thorough repair.

The Wardrobe-woman cannot be responsible for pocket-handkerchiefs or gloves, or towels for bathing.

Each boy must be provided with a stout deal play-box, not exceeding one foot eight inches in length, one foot in breadth, and nine inches in height, with good lock-and-key, and his name painted on it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Annual Confirmation is held, when possible, in Holy Week.

Punctuality in returning to school is strictly required. There is a fine of 2s. 6d. per day for absence, unless a Medical certificate has been previously forwarded. These fines will go to the Boys' Library.

A certificate of health, according to a form which will be supplied on application for admission, must be sent with each boy.

Parents, or others, wishing for an interview with the Head Master, can see him by appointment on any week-day, except Thursdays and whole holidays, between 12 and 1 o'clock. At other times, Visitors should enquire for the Secretary.

ARDINGLY, NEAR HAYWARD'S HEATH, SUSSEX.

S. Sabiour's Grammar School.

(In connection with S. Nicolas College, Lancing.)

For the Sons of Poor Gentlemen, Tradesmen, Farmers, Mechanics, and others of small Incomes.

SITUATED THREE MILES FROM THE HAYWARD'S HEATH STATION, ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

A. 1. This School is intended, under God's blessing, to meet the wants of persons of very small means, whose sons may be boarded and educated in the subjects necessary for their station in Society, at an expense little exceeding the cost of food. Boys are admitted from the age of eight years, if they can read fairly. If ten or more at the time of admission, they must have a certificate of good conduct from their last school.

2. The course of instruction adopted includes the following subjects: (A.) English and Latin Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, including Euclid, Algebra, and Mensuration, Book-keeping, Geography, English and General History, and Vocal Music. (B.) Latin, and the rudiments of Greek, are also taught to boys who require a more classical education, and who may thus be prepared to stand for scholarships at Hurst or Lancing.

3. The Head Master is a Clergyman of the Church of England, assisted by Clergymen, Graduates, Associates of S. Nicolas College, and others.

4. A Chaplain is provided to attend solely to the moral training of the pupils, as it is believed that a Clergyman not concerned in the daily instruction may do much to promote a truthful intercourse between Master and Scholar.

5. The expenses of education, board, and washing, are fixed at fifteen guineas per annum, but parents wishing to place their sons

more particularly under the care of the Head Master, and in one of his dormitories, can do so by paying three guineas a-year extra. The following charges are made each term to the whole school:—

	s.	d.
Lancing Chapel Building Fund	0	6
College Dues	1	6
Boys' Benefit Fund ^a	0	3
Ordinary Medical Attendance ^b	2	0
Linear Drawing and Drilling	2	0
Porterage (<i>Carting boxes to and from station</i>)	0	6
Seamstress	1	0
Breakage (<i>general</i>)	1	0
Hair-cutting	0	6
	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

These include every charge, except for books, stationery, and tradesmen's bills. A charge of 2s. each term, for the use of books, is made to boys in the under School, that their friends may be saved the expense occasioned by the loss and destruction of books. The following are optional extras:—French, 10s. per quarter; Pianoforte, £1 per quarter; Organ, £1 10s. per quarter.

6. An entrance fee of 10s. must be paid to the Secretary at the time of entering a boy for admission. Caution Money, £1, must be paid with the first quarter's dues; this will be returned when a boy leaves, or such portion of it as is not owing for his last quarter's bill. All school dues must be paid *in advance*, to the S. Saviour's School Account at Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.'s Bank, 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C., or to the Secretary, one week before the following days:—January 25, April 10, July 29, and October 4. The School quarter lasts about ten weeks.

7. Three months' notice, or a quarter's dues, are required before the removal of a boy.

8. *As this School is instituted specially to aid the efforts of persons in humble circumstances in the virtuous education of their sons, parents whose incomes will admit of it should apply to the Rev. the Head Master of S. John's School, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, where the charge is about 30 guineas per annum to Sussex boys, and 33 guineas to others, or to the Rev. the Head Master of Lancing, where the charge is 55 guineas.*

9. There are two vacations in the year, of about five weeks each, but boys may, by permission of the Head Master, remain during the holidays at a charge of £1 per week.

10. It must be obvious to all who read this prospectus, that the charge of 15 guineas can only provide plain but substantial food. A diet table can be had, if desired.

^a A fund in the hands of certain Trustees, some of whom are elected by the boys, to assist its members in after life. See College Calendar.

^b If it is thought desirable to send a boy to the School Infirmary, a charge of 6d. a-day will be made for as long as the doctor thinks it right that he should remain there.

B. SERVITORS' SCHOOL for eight boys above twelve years of age, who assist in the household work, and receive regular instruction in school for not less than three hours a-day. Terms, £5 per annum. The College provides a portion of the Servitors' clothing. Supernumeraries, who must be eleven years of age at the least, are received at £10 a-year, and they will succeed to full servitorships as vacancies occur. The following charges are made each term to boys in this department:—

	s.	d.
Boys' Benefit Fund ^c	0	3
Ordinary Medical Attendance	2	0
Seamstress	1	0
Hair-cutter	0	6
General Breakage	1	0
Carting boxes to and from the station	0	6
Lancing Chapel Building Fund	0	3
	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Applications for further particulars, and for admission, to be made to the Rev. F. M. D. MERTENS, M.A., Head Master.

Parents of boys, and others, in writing to the Head Master, or to the Secretary, are requested to put their full address on every letter they send.

Letters should be addressed, "Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath."

Telegrams should be addressed, "Ardingly College, Lindfield."

Money Orders should be drawn on Hapstead, Sussex.

Every boy is required to have a weekly allowance of at least two-pence, which will be charged in advance in the School-bill, and will be paid to the boy through the School authorities.

It is requested that boys be provided from home with all necessary articles of clothing.

1. Every boy is required to have at least—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 Day-shirts. | 4 Pocket-handkerchiefs. |
| 3 Night-shirts. | 1 Pair of Slippers. |
| 4 Pairs of Socks. | 1 Brush and Comb-bag. |
| 2 Pairs of Strong Boots, or Shoes | 2 Suits of Clothes (3 recommended). |
| (3 recommended). | |

2. Every article must be in thorough repair, *marked at full length, and not with initials only.*

3. Dark trousers and waistcoats must be sent, and all collars must be attached to the shirts (unless flannel shirts only are worn), or an extra charge will be made for washing.

4. A night shirt will be left at school in the holidays, unless a notice of removal has been given.

^c A fund in the hands of certain Trustees, some of whom are elected by the boys, to assist its members in after life. See College Calendar.

5. If boys wear coloured clothes, it is suggested that a piece of the same pattern be sent for mending.

6. Every boy is required to wear a distinctive cap, which is supplied by the School tailor.

7. The Wardrobe-woman cannot be responsible for pocket-handkerchiefs, gloves, towels for bathing, or for such articles as a boy has in his own keeping.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Scheme for the remuneration and examination of School Exhibitioners at Ardingly is substituted for that passed on 26th March, 1874.

I. That £5 be deducted from the amount of school dues to be paid by an Exhibitioner up to the completion of his fifteenth year, £10 on the completion of his sixteenth year, and that the school dues be entirely remitted on the completion of his seventeenth year. That he receive payment at the rate of £10 and £15 for the two succeeding years respectively, and subsequently that he receive payment at the rate of £20 per annum until he pass his final examination as Associate, Provided always that no boy be appointed an Exhibitioner until he has been at the least one year in the School, and that no Exhibitioner be entirely exempted from the payment of school dues until he has completed at the least one year from the date of his appointment.

NOTE:—That the reduction of an Exhibitioner's payment or the increase of his salary, as the case may be, shall date from the Quarter Day next after the completion of his birthday.

II. That a School Exhibitioner at Ardingly must present himself for the Entrance Examination for Associates on the S. Andrew's Day next after the expiration of the period when he ceases to pay school dues, and that any school Exhibitioner whose name shall be placed on the honour list of such examination shall be entitled to receive £3 3s. per annum, in addition to his ordinary salary, until the S. Andrew's Day next after the completion of his nineteenth birthday, at which time he shall be eligible to present himself for the final examination.

III. That any Candidate who has twice failed to pass either the Entrance or the Final Examination shall cease to be a School Exhibitioner.

August 1st, 1877.

DIET TABLE.

<i>Days.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Tea.</i>
SUNDAY.	{ Bread and Butter, with Tea.	Cold Meat, with Bread & Vegetables. Pudding.	Bread and Butter, with Tea.
MONDAY.	{ The same.	Pudding. Bread and Cheese.	The same.
TUESDAY	{ The same.	Hot Meat, with Bread & Vegetables. Pudding.	The same.
WEDNESDAY.	{ The same.	Meat Pie, with Vegetables. Bread and Cheese.	The same.
THURSDAY.	{ The same.	Hot Meat, with Bread & Vegetables. Pudding.	The same.
FRIDAY.	{ The same.	Pudding. Bread and Cheese.	The same.
SATURDAY.	{ The same.	Meat Pie, with Vegetables. Bread and Cheese.	The same.

S. Chad's College,

Postal Address,—S. Chad's, Denstone, Uttoxeter. *Post Office Orders to be drawn on Rocester Office, and Telegrams sent also to Rocester;*

Railway Address,—S. Chad's, Denstone, Rocester Junction, North Staffordshire Railway;

Under the direction of the Provost and Fellows, consists of four departments:—

I. S. CHAD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL offers a sound education on moderate terms on the Public School system, and on Church principles, to the sons of the middle classes.

Boys are admitted from the age of eight years, if they can then read fairly. If thirteen or more at the time of admission, they must have a satisfactory certificate of good conduct.

School regulations. The course of instruction comprises Divinity, English, French, German, Latin and Greek; Mathematics and Natural Science; History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Surveying, Vocal Music, and Drawing, Freehand or Mechanical.

On Boys rising from the Lower to the Upper School, Parents can choose for them either of two courses of instruction; the one in which Greek is taught without extra charge, and which qualifies Boys for the Universities; the other preparatory to business, including German at an extra charge, as well as Natural Science and Book-keeping.

All boys attend prayers in the Chapel, and receive religious instruction in School under the superintendence of the Chaplain, who admits such as are qualified into the Choir.

There is a Boys' library, from which all who subscribe to it are allowed to take out books under regulations.

Holidays in the Summer and at Christmas begin on or about July 29th (the College Speech-day) and December 21st, and last about six weeks. Special arrangements can be made for keeping boys during the holidays at a charge of £1 per week. There is an optional holiday of less than a fortnight about April 25, when boys are not required to go home.

Thursdays and Saturdays are half-holidays, on which boys can visit or see their friends by permission between twelve and five. The *Calendar of S. Nicolas College*, containing the list of whole holidays, is published by Messrs. Parker, 377, Strand, London, and may be had of all booksellers.

It is most important that nothing but a really urgent cause should prevent boys from returning punctually after the holidays. They become liable to fine if this rule is not attended to. In cases of unavoidable delay notice should be given to the Head Master. When boys have been ill during the holidays, or exposed to infection, a certificate must be signed by the medical attendant stating that they can return with safety to themselves and their school-fellows. A form of such certificate will be found printed on the back of the bill.

Terms &c. The expenses of Education, Board and Washing, are thirty-four guineas per annum, (or thirty-six guineas with German), paid three times a-year in advance. Entrance fee, one guinea, to be paid at the time of entering a Boy for admission; 2s. a term to be paid towards the maintenance of the School Infirmary, and 2s. 6d. for Boys in Upper School, and 1s. for Boys in Lower School, payable in Easter Term, for the University Examiners' fee. Boys desiring the University Leaving Certificate pay a further fee of 7s. 6d. These charges include every expense except tradesmen's bills and books, which, with pocket-money and play-ground subscriptions, need not exceed £5 per annum.

Head Master's House. A limited number of boys are under the immediate care of the Head Master, live in the wing of the building adjoining his house, and enjoy, as far as possible, such advantages as they would if they boarded with him. The inclusive charge for these boys is forty-eight guineas without, or fifty guineas with German.

Day Scholars can be received at £8 8s. per annum: Entrance fee 10s. 6d.; Examiners' fee, as above.

The Piano is taught as an extra at £4 4s. per annum, and Shorthand writing at 2s. 6d. per term.

Payments are due one week before each of the following days:—January 25, April 25, September 14; and can be made either to the Secretary at the College, or to “S. Chad’s Scholars’ Account” at the Manchester and Salford Bank, S. Ann Street Branch, Manchester. Notice must be given at the half Term at latest, previous to removal, or a half Term’s dues are required.

Domestic Regulations. Parents are requested to provide each boy with three pairs of shoes or boots, and one pair of leather slippers; six day-shirts, with other articles in proportion, and three suits of clothes. Dark coats, trousers, waistcoats, and neckties must be sent; all collars must be attached to the shirts (unless flannel shirts only are worn), or an extra charge will be made for washing. Every article must be marked at full length, and not with initials only, and should be in thorough repair. Every boy is required to wear a distinctive School cap, which will be supplied by the School tailor. The Wardrobe-woman cannot be responsible for pocket-handkerchiefs or gloves, or for towels for bathing. Lists of clothes should be made on printed forms supplied for that purpose. It is particularly requested that all complaints of irregularity in these matters may be made *at once* upon the boy’s return home for the holidays.

Parents are requested to avoid as much as possible sending eatables to their children; and it must be understood that such things are only permitted at all under certain regulations. Each boy should have a stout deal play-box, *not exceeding one foot eight inches in length, one foot in width, and nine inches in height*, with good lock-and-key. Clothes-boxes must be of moderate size, and the owner’s name and address on a stout label attached to the key.

II. SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, for a limited number of pupils preparing to be Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, or to pass professional Examinations. The instruction in it includes English, French, Latin, and Greek; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy and Science, History and Geography, Surveying, Mechanical Drawing, and Shorthand Writing.

Terms for Instruction, Board and Washing, forty-five guineas per annum, payable in advance, January 25, April 25, September 14. Entrance fee, three guineas, which is dispensed with in the case of boys who have been resident in the Grammar School not less than two years. Examiners’ Fee, German and Piano, as in the Grammar School.

This department is intended to meet the special case of youths for whom the ordinary course of a Grammar School is not suitable, or for those requiring special tuition for a particular examination, but as the department does not recognise any system of cramming, boys should not enter it for less than a year at least.

III. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS IN MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS. Terms for Instruction, Board and Washing, twenty-six guineas per annum, payable in advance as above. Entrance fee, three guineas,

which is dispensed with as in the preceding department. In the case of youths who have been in any School of S. Nicolas College for two years, the terms are reduced to seventeen guineas per annum.

Candidates for admission must not be under seventeen, nor, as a rule, above nineteen years of age. A preliminary examination is required, as stated at length in the *Calendar*, to which any one needing further information about the objects and advantages of this department is referred. Each student has a separate study, and is required to provide himself with the academic dress worn in the College, and with a surplice. Satisfactory testimonials are required on entrance, together with a statement that it is the Candidate's wish to be trained as a Church of England Schoolmaster.

IV. SERVITORS' SCHOOL, for eight boys above twelve years of age, who are trained in household-work, and receive regular instruction for not less than three hours a-day. Terms £5 per annum, payable in advance as above, with 4*d.* per term to the Boys' Benefit Fund. The College provides a portion of these Servitors' clothing. Eight other boys are received into this School, paying £10, until they succeed to a vacancy at £5.

Communications relating to any of these Departments should be addressed to the Matron, the Head Master, or the Provost, as may be desirable.

D. EDWARDES, M.A.,
Acting Head Master.

EDWARD C. LOWE, D.D.,
Provost.

August, 1878.

S. Michael's, Bognor.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

THIS School (originated by the late Miss ROOPER, at Hove, and finally established at Bognor, in Sussex, by the Lady C. G. ELIOT) offers to the Clergy, Tradesmen, Farmers, and others of moderate means, a solid education for their daughters, upon the principles of the Church of England, and at the lowest possible cost. Children are not admitted after the age of Sixteen. The necessary expenses are as follows:—

Board and Education.

For Pupils of Nine years of age, and upwards	} 21 Guineas per annum.
For all under that age	17 „ „
Washing, Two Guineas per annum.	
School Dues and Chaplain's Fund	12 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a quarter.
Lancing Chapel Fund	2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d.</i> „

Extras.

Music	5 Guineas per annum.
French	2 " "
Freehand Drawing	2 " "
German	2 " "
Latin	2 " "
Class Singing	2 " "

There is an Entrance Fee of One Guinea, and books are also charged extra. All payments are to be made in advance, (either Quarterly or Half-yearly,) on the 1st of January, the 25th of March, the 24th of June, and the 1st of October.

A Quarter's Notice, or a Quarter's Payment, is required previously to the removal of a Pupil. The Christmas Holidays begin on the 3rd Friday in December, and last five weeks. The Summer Holidays begin on the 4th Thursday in June, and last six weeks.

The charge for Pupils who remain at the School during the Holidays is Fifteen Shillings per week.

Prospectuses of the Department for Training Domestic Servants, and of the Upper School, may be had on application to the Lady Warden, S. Michael's, Bognor: or to the Rev. the Provost, S. Nicolas College, Lancing.

It is requested that the dress of the Pupils may be plain and simple; that their hats and bonnets may be trimmed with white in Summer, and may be black in Winter. Should washing-frocks be worn, each dress will be charged 4*d*. White petticoats may not be worn in Winter. Each pupil must be provided with two pairs of strong walking-boots, one pair of house-boots or shoes, a pair of goloshes, and a dressing-gown. All washing articles must be marked with the surname in full. A white or coloured muslin for evening use is requisite.

Visitors admitted the first Monday in the month only.

Parents are requested not to send eatables to their children.

February, 1877.

S. Michael's, Bognor.

A small School is attached, intended exclusively for the Daughters of Gentlemen.

The Education comprises thorough English Instruction, with French and Music, taught by resident Governesses, both English and Foreign. All other accomplishments are extras.

These young Ladies join the Middle School at meals, and for the Class; but they have a separate Governess and School-room, and take their walks and amusements separately.

Books are charged extra. All washing articles must be marked with the surname at full length. Each young lady is required to bring a silver fork and spoon, two pairs of sheets, eight towels, and six dinner-napkins.

All payments to be made in advance (either Quarterly or Half-yearly), on the 1st of January, the 25th of March, the 24th of June, and the 23rd of September.

A Quarter's notice, or a Quarter's payment, is required previously to the removal of a Pupil. The Christmas Holidays begin on the 3rd Friday in December, and last five weeks. The Summer Holidays begin on the 4th Thursday in June, and last six weeks.

Terms: Sixty Guineas per annum. Washing, One Guinea a quarter. School Dues, 17s. 6d.

Extras:—

Water Colour Drawing . . .	5 Guineas per annum.
Freehand Drawing . . .	2 " "
German	2 " "
Latin	2 " "
Class Singing	2 " "

Prospectuses of the Middle School, and of that for Training Domestic Servants, may be had on application to the Lady Warden, S. Michael's, Bognor; or to the Rev. the Provost, S. Nicolas College, New Shoreham.

May, 1878.

S. Michael's, Bognor.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GIRLS of good character, over 10 years of age, are received into this School to be trained for Domestic Service; the different branches of which they are taught thoroughly, together with needle-work.

Terms, £8 per annum. Entrance fee, 10s., paid in advance.

If, after three months, a girl is found satisfactory and industrious, she will be clothed at the expense of the Institution, during the time she remains in the School, which should be three years *at least*, and when she is fitted for service, she will be provided with a suitable wardrobe.

There are no stated holidays; but a holiday can be earned by good conduct.

Michaelmas, 1868.

*List of Clothes for the Scholars admitted to S. Michael's,
Lower School.*

Two Night Shifts.	Two Upper Petticoats (coloured).
Two Day Shifts.	Four Frocks.
Four Pairs of Stockings.	Four Working Pinafores, or Aprons.
Two Pairs of Strong Boots.	Four White Aprons.
Two Flannel Petticoats.	Comb and Brush, to be brought in
Six Pocket-handkerchiefs.	a bag.

S. Anne's School, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.

(In connection with S. Chad's College, Denstone.)

Visitor—THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Provost—REV. CANON LOWE, D.D.

Lady Sub-Warden—MISS ALICE M. COLERIDGE.

Chaplain—REV. E. SCARLETT.

Head Mistress—MISS DUGDALE.

THIS School, a Church-of-England Institution, is intended to provide, upon a sound and accurate system, a religious and useful education for the daughters of Clergymen, and other Professional men of limited means, and of the Agricultural and Commercial Classes generally. It is conducted by Ladies of experience in teaching, and by a Chaplain, who undertakes the Religious Instruction of the Pupils. The Chapel, under licence from the Bishop, is used for daily prayers.

The standard aimed at in the Education of the School is one that qualifies Girls to become Governesses or School-mistresses. They are examined annually by the University of Cambridge, and can also be prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. At the same time, they are trained for the homely duties of life, to become good accountants and good needlewomen, and the older ones are encouraged to acquire some knowledge of domestic management. Where special taste is shewn for any accomplishment, pains are taken to cultivate it thoroughly; but parents are advised by no means to press for accomplishments for which their children have not any marked aptitude.

The course of Instruction includes the Church Catechism and Scripture History, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, English Grammar and Literature, French, History and Geography, Part-Singing and Free-hand Drawing, with Needlework, together with such subjects as may be desirable from the list of extras below.

Twenty-six Pupils representing the original School House, for which no rent is paid, are received at twenty-five guineas per annum, payable in advance, January 25, April 25, and September 1. There are also the following fees:—Chaplain's Fund, one guinea; Chapel Completion Fund, one guinea; and Laundress, three guineas per annum; Examiners' Fee, 5s. per annum; Medical Fee, 15s. per annum; Entrance, one guinea. Other pupils pay two guineas additional per annum for rent of extra boarding accommodation, but succeed in order of seniority to vacancies at the School House Terms.

The following subjects are extras:—

Pianoforte, or Harmonium	£5	5	0	per annum.
German	2	2	0	„
Latin	1	1	0	„
Private Singing Lessons .	4	4	0	„

Dancing Classes are formed from time to time, under special arrangements.

Day Pupils are received at six guineas per annum. Entrance, 10s. 6d.; Chaplain's Fund, 10s. 6d. per annum; Chapel Completion Fund, 10s. 6d. per annum; Examiners' Fee, 5s. per annum.

The summer holidays of six weeks follow as soon as convenient, upon July 19, S. Anne's Day, the School Festival and Prize-giving Day; and the Christmas holidays of five weeks on or about Dec. 21. There is a holiday of about three weeks, beginning about April 25, when the pupils may remain at a charge of 10s. a-week.

Abbots Bromley is very healthily situated on a gravelly soil, midway between Rugeley Station on the North Western, and Uttoxeter on the North Staffordshire. On the days of breaking-up and opening, omnibuses convey pupils to and from these stations.

Communications can be addressed to the Rev. Provost LOWE, S. Chad's, Denstone, Uttoxeter; or directly to the Lady Sub-Warden, S. Anne's, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.

It is requested that the dress of the pupils may be plain and simple; white hats or bonnets, trimmed with white, must be worn on Sundays, from Easter Day to November 1st, inclusive; black, trimmed with black, for the rest of the year. White petticoats may not be worn in winter. Each Pupil must be provided with two pairs of strong walking-boots, one pair of house-boots or shoes, a pair of goloshes, and a dressing-gown. All articles capable of being so marked must bear the owner's name in full. A white dress is required.

Every Pupil will be fined 2s. 6d. for the first day, and 1s. for each subsequent day's absence from School after the appointed time for return; except in case of illness, when a Medical Certificate is required, which must be received before the day of return.

Each Pupil must be provided with suitable clothes and under-linen, all in good condition, and with plain needlework properly cut out and prepared; also with all the requisites for mending.

Parents are requested not to send eatables to the Pupils.

If extra commons are necessary, the School provides them, at a moderate charge.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to A. COLERIDGE, at Abbots Bromley.

Journey-money cannot be advanced.

Pocket-money, Journey-money, &c., is not included in School payments, but should be sent separately.

Pupils of more than twelve years of age are required to furnish satisfactory testimonials of character.

A half Term's notice, or a half Term's dues, required in cases of removal. Absence on account of illness can only be allowed when certified by a Doctor to be necessary.

August 1, 1878.



